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CSSR DELEGATE CLAIMS NATO STANCE UNCHANGED

LD221816 Prague CTK in English 1647 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna (STK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak delegate Jozef Sestak said that progress at the troop cuts talks here would greatly advance detente and deepen confidence in relations among states.

Speaking at today's plenary session of the talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, he said the socialist countries consider it inadmissible to abuse the talks for concealing military preparations.

The socialist countries have done much to bring the positions of the two sides closer to each other by their proposals submitted on February 17 and June 23 last year, according to which the two groupings would reduce their forces in central Europe by 900,000 men, regardless of the present dispute on numerical strength. This is the shortest way of solving all pressing questions that are being discussed.

The Czechoslovak delegate said that NATO states, in spite of numerous declarations that they are interested in progress, have not changed their non-constructive and non-realistic stand, and make no efforts to reach a compromise solution. Talks for talks sake is a senseless waste of time. For the socialist countries, the course of the West which disorients the world public is unacceptable. It is urgently necessary that the West meet the socialist countries halfway not by words but by constructive actions, Jozef Sestak.

GDR SUPPORTS USSR POSITION ON SPACE WEAPONS

LD221544 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva, 22 Mar (ADN) -- An extension of the arms race to space would considerably increase the threat to world peace, GDR spokesman Klaus Peters stated yesterday to the subcommittee on law of the UN Space Committee, which is meeting in Geneva. The development and siting of space weapons of whatever kind would at the same time make any checks on disarmament steps in this field extremely difficult.

The speaker stressed that the GDR is adhering strictly to the 1967 space agreement, in which states undertook the commitment to develop their activities in researching and utilizing space in the interests of peace and international security. The GDR wholly supports the Soviet proposal presented at the recent UN General Assembly for adopting an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force in space and the use of force from space on the earth.

'JUDICIAL TERROR' IN KOSOVO TRIAL OF ALBANIANS

AU221138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Mar 84

["The Judicial Terror Against Albanians of Kosovo Continues" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 22 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG informed in one of its reports that 6 Albanians from Kosovo will be brought to the court in Belgrade. In a statement published by the Secretariat of the Information of Serbia, the teacher Zija Shemsiu, 34 years old, and the student Sami Kurteshi, 24 years, are accused of taking part in the demonstrations organised by Albanian Kosovars in the West European countries after the events of 1981 that took place in the region of Kosovo. As it comes out from the TANJUG report, the two above-mentioned Albanians have supported the granting of the status of the Republic of Kosovo within the Yugoslav Federation.

BRUSSELS EEC MEETING, LIKE ATHENS SUMMIT, FAILS

AU221141 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Mar 84

["'United Europe' Plunged in Deep Crisis; Another Failure of the Brussels Meeting" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 22 (ATA) -- After the failure of the summit of the representatives of the 10 EEC member countries in Athens, the summit meeting held in Brussels had the same fate.

Again on the agenda were problems that are discussed score of times, such as the question of the British contribution to the EEC budget, the quotas of the agricultural products and their financing, the ensurance of the new resources for the budget, etc. Taking advantage of the oil and the unreserved support by Washington, Thatcher plays the role of "the horse of Troy" in the European Community. But this time, she has been resolutely opposed by the other members of this economic bloc, who feel indignant and have denounced her stand.

The failure of the Brussels meeting is a clear expression of the gloomy reality of this "community" of irreconcilable interests of the Europe monopolies. The failure of this meeting can be covered up neither by the farces of allegedly compromise on other questions such as that of the control of the growth of the budget and incomes of the community nor by the possibility for another meeting that may be held soon.

The conflicts corroding the European Community, as facts go to show, and the course of events, are so greatly aggravated that no meeting held before hand or in its regular time, promises the coming out of the grave crisis that "United Europe" is experiencing now. It has entered a blind alley that guarantees only other greater failures, alongside the consequences deriving by the tense situation in Europe and all over the world.

PROMINENT POET DERIDES PETIT BOURGEOIS LAMENTS

AU161956 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 11 Mar 84 p 10

[Poem by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania:
"The Anti-Petit Bourgeois"]

[Excerpt] Nihilistic laments, how I despise them!

Lament: Ah! Why don't they make panties frilled with silk lace;
Lament: Ah! Our backs are bent by thrift, thrift, and more thrift;
Lament: Ah! For a duck roasted in a microwave oven;
Lament: Ah! For another TDY trip abroad, no matter where;
Lament: Ah! Why don't we have more cosmetic factories;
Lament: Ah! What wouldn't I give for a seaside chalet or....
Lament: Ah! If I could only lie beneath an oak tree with nectar dripping into
my gaping mouth!

2 [second verse]

Blind idiots!
Do you believe we are that crazy, that stupid,
To tie up the ass from its tail from the very beginning,
Or to plant saplings upside down?
Even Jesus Christ failed to do that.
Silly fools!
What are you suggesting?
That Koman and Fierze should not have been built,
That the metallurgical combine be deprived of juice,
That the factory that plates our copper should stop humming,
And that we should instead have factories to produce scents
Or little panties frilled with silk lace?
Cretinous creatures!

L.A. POLICY: TERRORISM BRED BY IMPOTENCE

AU222025 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA Commentator S. Frances) -- With indignation we learned of the new piratic act of the Government of the United States. On her way to the Nicaraguan port of Sandino, the Soviet oil tanker "Lugansk" has come across a mine. The vessel has suffered heavy damage. Several Soviet sailors were wounded. A crime, which is a link in the long chain of hostile acts aimed at undermining the process of democratic reforms in Nicaragua.

Terrorism bred by impotence -- that is how the aggressive policy of the United States in Central America can be described. Feeling powerless to cope with the struggle of peoples in Central America for freedom and social progress and powerless to change the course of events in Nicaragua itself, the American Government decided on a new and extremely dangerous step -- a military blockade of the Nicaraguan coast including incursions against merchant ships and mining the avenues of approach to the Nicaraguan ports. Several foreign vessels have already fallen prey to this criminal operation. Only two days ago the Soviet oil tanker "Lugansk" joined their list. The freedom of navigation -- one of the basic principles of international law -- has been violated.

At a time when the international situation is being extremely strained through the fault of the United States, the latest piratic act serves to reveal once again the whole hypocrisy of the American declarations calling for restraint and non use of force. And what is more it poses a real threat of military confrontation, of internationalization of the conflicts in Central America. It is high time for Washington to put an end to its policy which leads to such dangerous acts and not to allow similar incidents to happen again.

LUKANOV, BONEV RECEIVE USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU230850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Lev Vasilyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee. Issues pertaining to the coordination of the economic plans of the two countries in the machine building sphere for the next 5-year plan were discussed. Possibilities for further deepening cooperation in this branch, which is so important to the economy, were also reviewed. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, also attended the talks.

Comrade Stanish Bonev also received Lev Vasilyev. Issues connected to further developing the cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet planning organs were discussed.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATES BEGIN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU222022 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Mar 84

[National Party Conference - First Day -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA) -- Today on the first day of the national party conference, at the morning session of which the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov, argumentedly explained the new approach of the party toward the quality in all spheres of the economic and social life as a key problem of the global strategy of the construction of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria, a wideranging discussion took place.

The delegates who took the floor -- workers, peasants, leaders of economic enterprises and research institutes, county party chiefs, ministers and many others, gave their full approval for the principles as laid down in the speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov and in the draft long-term programme of the BCP for the improvement of quality. They stressed unanimously: The country's solid material and technological base can be put to a much more effective use, the main task is for quantitative accumulations to bring about new qualitative changes.

The indivisibility of quality and the transfer of the latest achievements of science and technology has pronouncedly accentuated. In particular, the technological reform of the whole reproduction process, which will create the objective preconditions for the intensive development of the economy, will raise the question of improving the quality of production upon the foundation which must be new in principle, will introduce changes in the engagement of the subjective factor. The new tasks facing science make it necessary to introduce such a management of the scientific and technological process, which will provide for the fullest possible utilization of the scientific potential in line with the concrete demands and possibilities of the country in a given stage of its development.

Discussing the problem of the control and the management of quality, the delegates insisted that it can be fully resolved upon the foundations of the economic approach and its mechanism alone, for it creates conditions for a lasting liaison of private, collective and state interests.

In both the speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov and in the statements made after it, the need was stressed of expanding Bulgarian participation in the international division of labor, to strengthen the positions already gained, positions of an authoritative exporter of modern electronic, engineering and other industrial output, exporter of high quality farming produce. The foreign trade of the country last year exceeded 24 milliard [billion] dollars. The structure of exports is being constantly improved -- the share of electronic and engineering products in it is on the rise. Specialization within the framework of the CMEA and the cooperation with Western firms hold a special significance for the country's future economic ties. These modern forms of economic communication will continue to develop in close connection with the quality of the Bulgarian production.

The discussion which spread also over a great number of other issues related to the quality problem, such as separate manufactures and branches of the economy, of the overall economic structure, of the socialist social relations and the trade unions, will continue tomorrow. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 22 March carries a brief report in its regular newcast which states that "the afternoon session of the National BCP Conference was chaired by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov" and that Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, delivered a speech. No details of the speech are given.]

ECONOMIC, S&T COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

Husak Receives Marchuk

LD221453 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, who is participating in the 30th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

During their cordial and friendly conversation, they highly praised the level reached in scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and stressed the growing significance of speedy utilization of scientific and technological knowledge for intensification of the national economy and its dynamic development. They jointly noted that the all-round deepening and improving the quality of contacts and mutual cooperation in all spheres proceeds for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, helping to strengthen the unity and might of the socialist community.

The ceremony was attended by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development; Olimp Chukanov, deputy departmental head of the CPSU Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic. Also present was Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the USSR in Czechoslovakia.

Strougal, Obzina Meet Marchuk

LD222314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The heads of the delegations of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia, participating in the 30th session of CEMA's Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, led by its chairman, Guriy Marchuk, were received by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. He spoke about the main tasks of our national economy, and in this context underlined the importance of science and technology for the development of socialist society. He praised the activity and results achieved by the CEMA committee and assured the guests that Czechoslovakia would make an active contribution to the preparations of the program of the scientific-technological development of the CEMA countries for the next 15-20 years, and in all ways support its application in the national economy.

Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development, also met Guriy Marchuk today. They discussed the topical questions of deepening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in science and technology.

Jakes Receives Chukanov

LD222251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Olimp Chukanov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed experience in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 16th CPCZ Congress and further development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

SOCIAL SCIENCES COMMISSION SESSION HELD 20 MARCH

AU221535 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "The Important Role of Social Sciences"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 20 Mar -- The constituent session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences was opened this Tuesday [20 March] in Prague. Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the commission, welcomed at the session Miloslav Dockal, CPCZ Central Committee department head, and other representatives of our political and public life. He also welcomed Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Igor Cherkasov, councillor of the USSR Embassy. The session is also being attended by a Soviet delegation, led by Academician Sergey Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission.

The agenda of the 3-day session consists of topical issues of the social sciences and of the basic orientation of the commission's activity with a view to speeding up the building and improvement of the advanced socialist society; of a discussion on the statutes of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences; and of the establishment of sections for the appropriate science fields. The session will also discuss theoretical issues of switching the socialist economy over to the path of intensive development, and the coordination of the participation of the two countries' theoretical fronts in the campaigns in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

On the same day, Petr Fedoseyev and Sergey Tikhvinskiy were received by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who briefed them on the development and orientation of the social sciences following the 16th CPCZ Congress and on the main tasks of the state research plan. At the same time, possibilities were assessed for further deepening mutual cooperation in the whole sphere of social sciences.

The meeting was attended by Miloslav Dockal and by Zdenek Snitil. Marat Kuznetsov, consul-ambassador of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

CHNOUPEK, PDRY COUNTERPART BEGIN TALKS

LD221425 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Yemeni counterpart, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali opened talks on relations between the two countries and international topics here Thursday.

The two ministers appreciated the successful development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Democratic Yemen and expressed their firm will to further deepen cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres and jointly contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Abd al-'Aziz Ad-Dali described the present international situation as complicated and tense and stressed their conviction that all peace-loving and anti-war forces in the world must be unified in the struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism. They stated that the United States and its allies expose mankind to the real danger of nuclear catastrophe. The two ministers especially pointed to the dangerous situation caused by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali expressed their full support to the decisions of the Soviet Government aimed at ensuring the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. They also appreciated the significance of the peace proposals in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty members of January 1983.

The two ministers paid [words indistinct] to the situation in the Middle East, resolutely denouncing the Israeli criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in which the United States also participates. The two ministers also came out against the policy of interference, intervention, and aggression of the (?United States) in other parts of the world, especially in Central America and the Caribbean. The talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Chnoupek Dinner Speech

LD221145 Prague CTK in English 1034 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the successes achieved by the people of Democratic Yemen at a dinner given in honour of his Yemeni [word indistinct], 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, last night.

He stressed the importance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which Czechoslovakia and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic signed in 1981.

When speaking of the international situation in the light of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Minister Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia fully supports the interest and readiness of the Soviet Union to discuss the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe on the basis of equality and equal security. It is only (?when) the United States and NATO to show their readiness to return to the state of (?affairs that) existed before the deployment of new U.S. missiles was started. Minister Chnoupek said that at the Stockholm conference, the socialist countries submitted extensive proposals the aim of which is to create an atmosphere of confidence in international relations.

He condemned the intrigues of the United States in the Middle East, and voiced support for the idea of a conference on the Middle East in which all sides involved would participate, including the PLO as the only representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali stressed that the Yemen People's Democratic Republic was the first [word indistinct] the Arab world which embodied the noble ideals of scientific socialism. He spoke of the historical changes and the successes achieved under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, in difficult conditions and despite intrigues of the enemies of social progress. In this connection, he spoke highly of the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community with the national liberation movement, and appreciated the expanding cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Democratic Yemen.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND JOINT ASSEMBLY MEETING

Nuclear Equipment Safety Bill

LD221435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The 12th joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly is continuing in Prague today.

Taking part in it are Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Frantisek Pitra; and Moroslav Hajn, chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present are deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the organs of the political parties and social organizations of the National Front, and other guests.

The deputies discussed and adopted a government-sponsored bill on state supervision of safety of nuclear power equipment. This was explained by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development. He said that two reactors of the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice are now successfully in operation in Czechoslovakia. By the end of 1990, a further 10 reactors of the VVER-440 MW type are planned to be put into operation. After 1990, the development will proceed by building reactors of the 1,000 MW output. There is no doubt, Jaromir Obzina said, that we are facing a period of many years of intensive building and production of significant nuclear power equipment for the production of electric current, as well as utility heat in nuclear heating stations. The economic, technical, and technological requirements of the extensive program of the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power engineering objectively demands legal amendments to the state supervision on nuclear safety of nuclear equipment. That is why today we are proposing for discussion and adoption a significant bill, whose aim is to create all the legal prerequisites for a reliable safety of nuclear power equipment, Jaromir Obzina stressed. Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier, then explained the government-sponsored bill on the system of basic and secondary schools.

School Act Adopted

LD221442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The 2-day joint meeting of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly ended in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky brings us the following information from the parliament building: Today the deputies discussed and adopted two government-sponsored bills -- on state supervision of the nuclear safety of nuclear power equipment, and on the system of basic and secondary schools, the so-called School Act. The bill on schools was explained by Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier, and other speakers of the two chambers and three deputies spoke about it in the debate.

The adopted bill has great significance not only for the development of our educational system, but also for the life of the entire society. As its preamble states, the high standards of increasing and improving the education of the younger generation and of all working people is one of the basic prerequisites for further developing society, the economy and culture, for strengthening socialist production relations and the socialist way of life. The essence of the restructuring of our education rests in the changes of the organizational structure, in the length of compulsory school attendance -- which is being extended to 10 years -- in restructuring the content and improving the methods and forms of instruction and education, in better equipment for schools, and in better training of teachers.

Other Bills, Reports

LD221602 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Chaired by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Assembly Presidium held a session in Prague today.

It promulgated a law amending the bill on road communications, a law on state supervision of the safety of nuclear power equipment, and a law on the system of basic and secondary schools. The Presidium discussed and approved the report on purchases of agricultural produce from small plot holders, which was explained by Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food and a report on the main experiences of dealing with complaints, incentives, and other letters from citizens and organizations sent to the Federal Assembly last year.

PEACE TASKS OF SOCIALIST, WESTERN YOUTHS DIFFER

AU221655 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Young Generation and Peace"]

[Excerpts] The youth of the socialist countries are also confronted with tasks in the struggle for peace. These tasks correspond, however, to the political orientation of the society which builds the socialist social system. The problem of averting the threat of nuclear war is in the foreground, but the nature of this problem is different, and its solution has a different foundation than that in capitalist states. As a whole, the socialist society has a vital interest in peace and the young generation is the segment of the population who has the obligation to contribute to its strengthening. Numerous mass actions are of an irreplaceable political-educational importance in this process. However, in this connection, the contribution of young people's economic and general activity is no less important.

At a time of exacerbating ideological struggle and dangerous war preparations by international imperialism, it is essential to form a solid rear which makes it possible to eliminate all hostile attempts to change our political orientation aimed at preserving the unity of the socialist community and reinforcing the security of all socialist countries. The yardstick of the effectiveness of young people's struggle for peace under our conditions is, first and foremost, their commitment at their places of work. After all, dedication, courage, and strength of principles are of immense value even at one's place of work.

It may be retorted that economic results do not win wars. Surely, indicators of a different nature play the decisive role in the event of a conflict, albeit the economy must not be underestimated. However, what matters in the present struggle for peace is to forestall the nuclear catastrophe. Lessons from the past -- from the historical events of Munich or from the recent developments in Grenada -- show that aggressors like to attack those who are weaker. Therefore, we must not permit the existing military-strategic balance to be upset, which is exactly what imperialist forces are trying to accomplish. The feverish armament imposed upon the socialist states is an obvious attempt on the part of international imperialism to achieve advantages in its favor. Such plans can be successfully resisted only by a political-social system, the individual elements of which are sufficiently reliable even in the economic sphere. That is why -- despite the fact that it is the USSR that bears the brunt of the guarantee for the preservation of peace -- other socialist states, including Czechoslovakia, cannot remain on the sidelines, but must fully fulfill their national and international duty.

It is precisely the youth which must, in their own interest, demonstrate that they are capable of bearing the weight of their formidable share.

The young generation all over the world longs for peace. In the West, it expresses this longing by sharp protests against the reactionary policy and war hysteria of its government; in the socialist states, by its active contribution to building the economic safeguards of a policy of peace. Everywhere it seeks the jointly shared goal -- to contribute as much as possible to the endeavor to avert war and preserve peace.

AXEN, NICARAGUAN EDUCATION MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD221612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Mar (ADN) -- The Reagan administration's policy of arms buildup and confrontation, particularly the siting of first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the occupation of Grenada, the aggressive practices against Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Cuba, the fanning of sources of conflict in the Near and Middle East, in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, and in other areas are increasingly endangering world peace. This was noted by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Nicaraguan Education Minister Dr Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim, during a friendly discussion for which the guest was received by Hermann Axen at the conclusion of his visit to the GDR. Hermann Axen stressed that the SED and GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly by the side of new Nicaragua. He praised the Nicaraguan people's efforts to defend with determination its achievements under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in the political, economic, and social field.

A final friendly discussion took place earlier between Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, and Dr Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim, during which agreements were concluded on the further development of cooperation in the field of education between the two countries.

AMBASSADOR GIVES MESSAGE TO ECUADORAN PRESIDENT

AU221132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Quito (ADN) -- On Monday Osvaldo Hurtado, president of the Republic of Ecuador, received Heinz Loehn, ambassador of the GDR to Ecuador, in Quito. The GDR ambassador handed over a message to the Ecuadoran head of state on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, which answers the personal letter of President Hurtado on the contents and tasks of the economic conference of Latin America which was held in Ecuador's capital in January.

In the course of the talk President Hurtado asked the ambassador to convey cordial greetings to Erich Honecker. He praised the good bilateral relations between GDR and Ecuador and stressed the significance of the further expansion of these relations between the two countries, including in the economic sector.

FISCHER HOSTS DINNER FOR CAPE VERDE'S DA LUZ

AU221509 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday evening GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in honor of First Commander Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde. The invitation to the Unter den Linden Palace was accepted by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as other prominent figures of the GDR's social life.

The two foreign ministers exchanged toasts at the beginning of the dinner in which they praised the good relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde.

With this visit, Oskar Fischer stressed, the traditionally friendly relations between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries are further strengthened. He referred to the joint ideals to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, for peace and social progress, and recalled the long tradition of the liberation struggle of the people of Cape Verde, and their efforts to build a new just social order, which are followed with sympathy and attention by the GDR's citizens.

With their efforts to increasingly continue the unity of economic and social policy, the working people of the GDR are at the same time making their contribution to secure peace.

"This we regard as our internationalist responsibility at the borderline between the Warsaw Pact and NATO." In view of the dangerously aggravated international situation, the GDR foreign minister termed it "the dictate of the hour that all forces that support peace, detente, disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and equal international cooperation unite even more closely to foil the plans of those who include nuclear catastrophe in their open striving for predominance and military superiority."

On the side of the Warsaw Pact states there is no lack of constructive initiatives, the speaker stressed. It is time to let the declarations of peace of leading politicians of the United States and NATO be followed by concrete deeds.

The GDR respects the contribution of the African states and peoples in the worldwide struggle for preservation of peace and elimination of centers of conflict. The same applies to the work of the OAU, where the Republic of Cape Verde occupies a respected place.

"The GDR will continue to be a reliable comrade for the African states and peoples in their struggle for national and social liberation." This solidarity goes to the patriotic forces of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress as well as the South-West African People's Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

In his reply, Silvino Manuel da Luz reaffirmed the determination of the party and government of the Republic of Cape Verde to strengthen the relations with the GDR, the SED, and the entire socialist community. "The development and strengthening of the socialist states in Europe was and will remain an inexhaustible source of power and a reliable support for the national liberation movements." They are an impetus for them in the difficult phase of national reconstruction. In this connection the speaker praised the consistent support of the independence struggle of the Cape Verdian people by the GDR. Concerning the foreign political orientation of his country, Silvino Manuel da Luz referred to the diplomatic efforts of the Republic of Cape Verde to promote peace in southern Africa.

As a nonaligned country the Republic of Cape Verde condemns imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism. His government is firmly determined, Silvino Manuel da Luz stressed, "to allow the use of the strategic situation on the intersecting air and sea corridors of the Atlantic only in the interest of peaceful relations between peoples." In view of the arms race and the international tensions caused by it the Cape Verdian foreign minister stressed the necessity of continuing to support the constructive proposals which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have submitted in favor of dialogue and detente, ending the arms race and disarmament as well as peaceful coexistence.

NIGHT FROST IMPEDES GRAIN, VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

DW221420 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Agricultural review]

[Summary] During the next few days and weeks about 2 million hectares must be sown and planted with summer grain, sugar beets, potatoes, fodder, and vegetable crops. What matters this year is to achieve "a yield of 45.1 quintals of grain equivalent units per hectare." A decisive precondition "is the observance of the agrotechnically most favorable schedules."

In Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk the Muncheberg state farm for vegetable production is making every effort to complete its summer grain sowing and fodder crop planting on more than 600 hectares by 25 March, but "daily night frosts cause great concern." Work in the fields can begin "only around noon and continue for just a few hours."

The main product of this state farm, however, is potatoes for shipment to Berlin. Potatoes must be planted on 1,375 hectares. The seed potatoes for 60 are germinated prior to planting in a large hall which is heated day and night "to keep the potatoes at a temperature of 10 degrees" [centigrade]. Originally planting was to start on 26 March, "but this will not be possible because the minimum soil temperature required is 8 degrees."

BRIEFS

SHIPPING LINE WITH SRV -- Rostock, 21 Mar (ADN) -- A joint shipping line between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was officially opened in the port of Rostock on Wednesday. An agreement to this effect was signed by representatives of the Ministry of Transport of the two countries in Hanoi on February. The new line is meant to help deal with the growing trade between the two countries. In 1984, some 82,000 metric tons of exports and imports of all kinds are to be carried on this route. The first GDR freighter on the new line will be the 10,000 ton Max Reichpietsch carrying trucks and parcels to Vietnam. Of the 16 to 18 departures planned this year from Rostock and Wismar to Vietnamese ports, about a quarter will be Vietnamese ships. Over and above this, ships of the Deutfracht Shipping Company will be loading transit goods for Vietnam also in Scandinavian ports. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]

1985 YOUTH FESTIVAL COMMITTEE -- Berlin, 21 Mar (ADN) -- The national festival committee of the GDR for the preparation of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival 1985 in Moscow was established Wednesday in Berlin. Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, was appointed president of the committee. Altogether, 82 figures from all areas of GDR social life belong to the body. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETES UN ANTIAPARTHEID BODY

AU221131 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the international day for abolishing racial discrimination, Dr Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, sent a message of greetings to the commemorative session of the UN special antiapartheid committee.

In the message, he expressed the conviction of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the United Nations and progressive world public opinion will make further efforts toward liquidating all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid once and for all, as soon as possible. He assured the special committee of the support of the Hungarian People's Republic in its activity against racial discrimination and the apartheid system.

STOPH AND KADAR MEET: DISCUSS RELATIONS, ARMS

Meeting Participants

LD221436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Willi Stoph. The first secretary of the Central Committee and the GDR Premier discussed interparty relations, relations between the two countries, and international issues. Premier Gyorgy Lazar also took part in the meeting.

Previously, the Hungarian premier held talks with Willi Stoph in the parliament building. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai held talks with GDR Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss while and at the Foreign Ministry Deputy Minister Istvan Roska held talks with State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, GDR first deputy foreign minister.

At the same time specialist discussions were held between the representatives of the two countries, at the head office of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the National Planning Office and at the Foreign Ministry.

Leaders Condemn NATO Missiles

LD221619 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, 22 Mar (ADN) -- The policy of arms build-up and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, and particularly the siting of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe, has further aggravated the international situation. This was stated by chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and first Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar during a discussion in Budapest on Thursday.

In the interests of peace and security, there must be a return to the situation prior to the commencement of deployment, stressed Stoph and Kadar. They underlined the determination of their countries to work persistently, in alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, to safeguard peace, for a policy of peaceful coexistence, for a return to detente, for mutually advantageous cooperation and a continuation of political dialogue.

In addition to the international situation, the politicians also discussed the further deepening of cooperation between their countries. Willi Stoph has been on an official friendship visit to Hungary since Wednesday.

Lazar Sees Off Stoph

LD221627 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Willi Stoph has left Budapest. The GDR premier was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Preceding this, the Hungarian and GDR Government delegations led by the two premiers held a closing session in the parliament building.

DIALOGUE WITH SFRY TRADE UNIONS TO CONTINUE

LD221519 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Henceforth Hungarian and Yugoslav trade unions will inform each other about their work on a regular basis and will exchange experiences. An agreement to this effect was reached at the meetings in Budapest between leaders of the National Trade Union Council and the Yugoslav Trade Union Council.

The Yugoslav delegation led by President Stojcevski held talks with Sandor Gaspar and Lajos Mehes. They agreed that dialogue must be maintained between trade unions of differing political outlooks, and the representatives of workers must do everything in their power to achieve peace and disarmament.

Delegation Departs

LD221823 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI) -- Today the delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, headed by President Stojan Stojevski, left Budapest after a four-day visit on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

Talks were held with SZOT President Sandor Gaspar and General Secretary Lajos Mehes on the present situation of trade unions. It was stated that bilateral links are successfully developing in the spirit of good-neighborly relations, but that there was a need to improve exchange of information in all fields.

Discussing the situation of the international trade union movement, both delegations considered it necessary to maintain dialogue to further the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

The delegation visited the Raba wagon and machine factory, the Trade Union Council of Gyor-Sopron County, the Theoretical Research Institute of Trade Unions and the central school of SZOT.

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES, CHANGES

AU211827 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Mar 84 p 4

[Pal Berenyi article: "New Features of the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The intensification or slackening in the struggle of ideas is always contingent on the development of clashes in other areas of the class struggle. In general, the confrontation of ideologies is most severe on continents and in countries where, as a result of specific conditions, social changes and the issue of revolution or counterrevolution have become the order of the day.

In choosing the means, forms, and methods of the international ideological struggle, subjective factors such as the appraisal and interpretation of the actual situation by the ruling class, those in possession of political power, also assume a role. From this viewpoint, the guideline of the U.S. leaders deserves particular attention at the moment. Perceiving an unfavorable trend for them in the political, social, and economic processes taking place in the world, they employ ideological means more resolutely and are more determined to wage an ideological struggle and to preserve their influence in order to halt social progress than their predecessors were.

This is manifested in the foreign political sphere principally in the fact that the U.S. Administration extensively employs ideological warfare and anticommunist propaganda to psychologically prepare for some of its steps and make them acceptable, which, of course, imposes a new source of tension on the international climate. However, the specific feature of the situation is the fact that the more aggressive guideline regarding social progress and socialism no longer prevails under the cold-war conditions of the early fifties. Since that time, the international alignment of forces has changed in favor of socialism, the military-strategic forces have become more balanced, and the assertion of class objectives through direct and overt military or economic means has become impossible. All this has resulted in a relative upgrading of the role of ideological means, linked to the fact that, in the wake of scientific-technical development, the international flow of information has conquered the boundaries of countries and its expansion is manifest as an objective trend today largely independent of a favorable or unfavorable development of international relations.

One cannot disregard the fact that the changes taking place in the situation in individual socialist countries and their political-social positions also affect the ideological "alignment of forces" today. Even if we discount the considerably voluntarist and politically tendentious U.S. explanations about the "historical crisis" of socialism, the fact that socialist construction is becoming more complicated and undergoing critical phases in some places, the unsatisfactory and tardy treatment of the contradictions arising in the course of development, and the omission of adjustments, the time for which has come, make an impact on the development of international conditions as well. In the ideological area, this consists of the fact that they hamper the historically necessary and positive effect exercised by the idea of socialism on world development and also of the fact that, consequent to a distorted interpretation of the real situation, they tempt anticommunist ideologists and propagandists to a counterattack.

As a result of the changes in the conditions, along with the unchanged nature of the fundamental objectives, there are modifications of the content, shifts of emphasis, and differentiations occurring in the antisocialist conduct of imperialism. Taken as a whole, the belligerence of the attack has intensified and its tactical maneuverings have been strengthened. While, frequently, they continue to employ conventional methods -- that is, direct, inciteful, slanderous, and manipulative methods that speculate almost in terms of daily political objectives -- they now sometimes also take certain realities into consideration: the economic reserves and stability of the socialist system, the social acceptance of the ruling communist party, and the popular trust manifest in it.

In the international ideological struggle, our country's positions are extraordinarily strengthened by the fact that, even if it is not devoid of problems awaiting solution, and devoid of difficulties, our socialist constructive work is producing indisputable results. We have a clearly formulated program for making progress, the Hungarian people's identification with the party's policy has grown stronger, and our country's international prestige has increased.

However, this favorable position of ours does not by any means mean that the ideological adversary will renounce its class objectives, on the contrary. It resorts to new stratagems and methods that fall in line with our conditions and are intended to be employed specifically only against us, stratagems and methods from which it hopes, if only in the long-term, success in its political and ideological endeavors will be obtained.

Western research institutes and mass information media dealing with conditions in Hungary have for years been displaying great interest in the characteristics of our development and particularly in modalities of a specific solution to problems arising in socialist construction. The realization of our national features, an abandonment of the old cold war stereotype under which they treated the socialist countries as a particular monolithic bloc, constitutes a change of Western attitude that is gratifying to us. More correctly, it would be gratifying if it did not frequently serve only as a point of departure for an attribution of absolute values to national characteristics in general and an exaggeration of their role to an extent leading to an underestimation of the socialist countries' coordinated world political conduct, and to casting doubt on it.

The thesis of "socialism in national colors" is used by propaganda to reject socialism "per se" as an alternative that historically replaces the capitalist system and to sow mistrust toward some socialist countries. Particularly glaring are falsification and political tendentiousness in Western expositions that try to exploit our various economic and political measures to turn our country against the Soviet Union. They distort our consistent policy based on principled Marxist foundations by separating its integrally interrelated elements, an economic policy which keeps efficiency in mind, the internationalism which binds the socialist countries together, and the aspiration to equal and mutually beneficial relations with the capitalist countries.

As for the modernization of our economic macromanagement system, our consistency in this respect rightly arouses attention and interest abroad, particularly in the socialist countries. Still, even leading capitalist politicians and Western press organs not sympathizing with socialism regard our economic policy as a "viable experiment" for enabling us to remain afloat despite the difficult external and internal conditions and for a shift to a more dynamic phase of development later. We, ourselves, regard this as a socialist "model" seen in the economic sense as one which we have developed for our own conditions. It is obvious that its mechanical emulation could cause problems elsewhere. However, studying it can also provide lessons for countries with a similar level of development that are facing problems similar to ours, just as, necessarily, in our own best interests, we, ourselves, learn from the experiences of others and rely on the views and judgment of those closest to us.

The imperialist propaganda against our country portrays a contradictory picture. In part, it allows for Western governmental endeavors which accept and support the development of relations with us, but on the other hand, out of an ideological intransigency, or precisely in response to these realistic Western endeavors, it regards the offsetting of recognition of our policy at home and abroad as its task. This propaganda is frequently accompanied by a fomenting of nationalism. The Western strategists of the ideological struggle, the plotters of propaganda who are sheltered at so-called Eastern research institutes, regard particularly the fomenting of bourgeois nationalism as suitable for disrupting socialist national unity and, at the same time, internationalist relations.

Of course, the cardinal question for us is what prospects do disruptive endeavors have under our conditions.

At all times, primarily the content, standard, and effectiveness of our own ideological and propaganda work determine the degree of effectiveness of imperialist propaganda. As far as our economic problems are concerned, it has been borne out by practical experience that by now all those difficulties, negative phenomena, mistakes and the measures which serve to correct them, which are presented to the public in good time in politics and which are discussed at various democratic forums, no longer represent a "useful asset" for a propaganda which is striving to upset the trustful relationship between the party and the masses. A hostile ideological impact can occur as the result of occasional dilatoriness in our information, or an unsatisfactory functioning of our democratic forums.

Nonetheless, in the phase of an intensification of the ideological struggle on an international scale, we cannot close our eyes to the danger arising from the change in internal and external conditions. While the world political tension and the increase, to a certain degree, of the sense of being threatened by war, as well as the change of pace in socialist construction, have led to an ideological incertitude and uneasiness. On the other hand, they have enhanced the interest of public opinion in domestic and foreign political events and their background.

We must adapt the means and methods of the ideological struggle to this interest and the realities of the present world. The openness of party policy and our public's increasing demand to be well-informed and educated provide good prospects for us in this. We have suitable ideological means to suppress effects alien to our ideas and, in the changing world, it is these that we must employ to better advantage.

ATTEMPT TO USE RELIGION FOR POLITICAL GAIN

LD221506 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 22 March -- Commenting on the recent rejection by the U.S. Senate of a draft amendment to the Constitution, concerning secular character of state elementary schools, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"The Senators who rejected the draft amendment which had been given President Reagan's personal blessing, expressed first of all their objections as to a clear attempt at using religion for political ends. The paper remarked that although for a long time now advocates and opponents of placing religious symbols in elementary schools have been at odds over this question, the very fact that President Reagan deemed it necessary to introduce school prayers exactly during the presidential campaign, speaks for itself. "However, apart from the opposition against using religion for emergency political ends, the motives put forward by the advocates of preserving the secular character of schools are rooted much deeper. They are connected with the possible divisions of various denominations but, first and foremost, between believers and non-believers," the paper cautioned. "The American Senators who rejected the proposed amendment think they go against the stream of public opinion -- but not against that of the interests of the American state and society," the paper opined.

OBODOWSKI VISITS LIBYA; MEETS WITH MINISTERS

For JANA English and Arabic coverage of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and his accompanying delegation's visit to Libya and their meetings with Libyan ministers and the Armed Forces' chief of staff, see the Libya section of the 22 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY INCREASES APRIL RATIONS

LD222322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has issued information on the sale of rationed goods in April. In order to improve Easter supplies, the norm for butter is increased by a 1/4 of 1 kilogram. It also states that the structure of meat and meat products supplies will be similar to that for December last year. Coupons for beef and veal on the bone will still be separated. Chicken will be rationed but other poultry will be on free sale. The ministry reminds users that ration coupons for March will expire on the last day of this month.

JARUZELSKI VISITS PLOCK, CIECHANOW FARMS

LD222307 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski made an unannounced visit to the Plock and Ciechanow Voivodships. Accompanied by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba, he toured agricultural centers, state farms, farms, state machinery centres and some private farms. He also visited the Poswietne Vivodship Agricultural Progress Center and the Hortex factory in Plock.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL POLICY MEETING

AU221442 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 p 6

[Wlodzimierz Zralek report: "The Basis of Poland's Security"]

[Text] The discussions of the Problem Team for International Affairs at the National PZPR Conference in Warsaw [date not given] were opened by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, Politburo member, and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee International Commission.

Stating that the current international situation is a cause for concern, because recent years brought the negative phenomena in Europe and the world to a head, Minister Olszowski went on to consider the reasons for this state of affairs. He mentioned, among other things, the following activities which have been pursued by the United States and the majority of NATO countries: a turn away from dialogue and their limited cooperation with socialist countries toward the policy of confrontation, the quest for military supremacy -- which was especially expressed in the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and their causing the suspension of the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the USSR.

S. Olszowski also pointed out that the West continued to make attempts to divide socialist countries and interfere in their internal affairs -- an interference which, as Poles will know from the sanctions that were imposed, is like an "economic war." The activation of the forces and the revisionist centers of the FRG also makes it important for us to be alert.

In view of the attitude of the United States and its partners, we cannot expect that in 1984 current tensions will be overcome, tensions that aside from their influence on Poland's security, worsen the conditions necessary for the implementation of the tasks facing our foreign policy and have a negative effect on the speed with which we overcome our domestic difficulties. However, this realistic appraisal should not lead us to draw fatalistic conclusions, since the fate of the world does not solely depend on the United States and NATO. The way the fate of the world is shaped is also influenced to no lesser degree by the consistent peace policy of the USSR and of other socialist countries, including Poland.

As S. Olszowski stressed, the aim of ensuring security and a peaceful future for Poland is synonymous with the intensification of our relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. While he was presenting the successful development of these relations, S. Olszowski drew special attention to the restoration of Poland's credibility as well as to the resumption of progress in the consolidation of its economic ties with CEMA. He also stressed the supreme significance of the PZPR's cooperation with both the parties of socialist countries as well as with the entire international communist and workers movement.

In assessing the progress that has been made in halting attempts to isolate Poland, S. Olszowski drew attention to the development of Poland's relations with developing countries as well as with the positive progression of the position taken by some Western governments in opposition to U.S. dictates. As far as the normalization of our relations with Western countries is concerned, Poland's position on this remains unequivocal -- this normalization can only take place on the condition that the other side respects the binding principles of international law and treaties that have been drawn up.

One of the themes of the discussion was sparked off by the question -- what is the team's opinion of society's understanding of the reality of the current international situation and the plans of Poland's foreign policy? In reply to this examples were given that testified to the fact that the process by which society was shedding its illusions about the West was progressing. Fewer and fewer people are now inclined to think that U.S. sanctions do good service to the Polish people. However, at the same time, some of the participants of the discussion also said that the state of social awareness of certain basic matters is still insufficient. The participants spoke of the need for more energetic activities to oppose the hostile propaganda that is attempting to distort the significance and nature of Poland's alliances with the USSR and other socialist countries, and they put forward a demand for the increased effectiveness of the Polish mass media, especially television.

The next theme of the discussion was an appraisal of the progress in cooperation with socialist countries, including the sphere of economic cooperation. The participants cited data which proved that during the last 2 years, Poland's trade with the USSR considerably increased in both exports and imports. They recalled, at the same time, that in the past Poland was the USSR's primary trade partner among the socialist countries while now it is in fourth place -- behind the GDR, the CSSR, and Bulgaria.

In search of further ways of deepening relations, the participants criticized manifestations of the fact that the potential of our socialist partners is being underestimated. For example, technological cooperation with the scientific institutions of the USSR that are of worldwide renown is not only more sought after by the experts of socialist countries other than those of Poland, but even by experts from Western countries. One of the other demands that was made was to increase our "decentralized" contacts or to more fully exploit our cooperation with our neighboring states, which has until now been too formal.

Much attention was paid to our trade relations with developing countries in order to define the actual obstacles facing them; for example, the fact that we cannot give credit for our investment; projects; and an example of one of the basic obstacles that faces us is the inadequate quality of the goods we offer.

As far as our relations with Western countries are concerned, we have considered the progression of our policies beginning from their total freeze on contacts with Poland up to the present situation. The important role played by interparliamentary contacts in this progression was discussed by Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, who also spoke on the subject of the work done by the Polish Foreign Service to oppose views that tend to generalize individual cases of the betrayal of our country.

After the discussion was summed up by Comrade Olszowski, the drafts of the two following documents were adopted: the Appeal for the Defense of Peace, and a Message to All Communist and Workers Parties.

PZPR TEAM'S DISCUSSIONS ON INTERPARTY AFFAIRS

AU221817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 p 4

[Anna Pawlowska report: "In Search of Effective Activities"]

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the National PZPR Conference's Problem Team for Interparty Affairs, concluded the team's discussions with the following statement: We know pretty well what we want to do, we know why, and we even basically know how to do it; our discussion was, above all, designed to find an answer to the question -- how can we make our activities more effective?

Włodzimierz Mokrzyński, candidate Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, opened the discussion, which 23 comrades participated in (while 11 of those who wanted to speak did not get the opportunity to do so), and during the course of which 80 definite proposals were recorded. W. Mokrzyński listed the following main subjects which were worthy of an exchange of views: the way in which the party performs its leading and managing role; the practical functioning of the principles of democratic centralism; the growth of party numbers and the quality of the party's ranks; and the style of work and moral climate within the party.

The discussion went beyond this framework although it did not, at the same time, deal with all the proposed issues. Its main theme was mapped out by the nature and interpretation of statutory records, the comparison of party practices with the essence of its statute, and an analysis of the political, ideological, and moral significance of the party's organizational principles. It confirmed once more that one of the important changes introduced by the Ninth PZPR Congress was the departure from understanding organizational standards in solely pragmatic terms, and searching for a more profound meaning behind them that influences the way the personality and attitudes of party members are shaped.

It was a very critical discussion and one that was deeply self-critical in many of the statements that were made, although not in all of them. It was agreed that the duty to obtain a party recommendation when applying for a managerial post in the economic or state administration must be made more stringent and, above all, more widespread (an example was given of a plant director whose recommendation from the executive committee of his voivodship committee was withdrawn, hence the voivodship party control committee issued a reprimand, but even so the minister in charge has for the past year assured him that he can continue).

The lack of "permeability" in the party was criticized, from the candidate to the energetic activist -- a typical obstacle here is the convenient attitude taken by certain party cell leaderships and apparatus representatives who prefer to deal with "tried-and-tested" comrades which this does not allow the activists to mature in the implementation of increasingly difficult tasks. The cadre policy did, in fact, constitute the basis of very many statements from the floor.

Another important theme in the discussion was the methodology of creating, implementing, and controlling the way resolutions are carried out. The participants spoke of the work of the PZPR Central Committee in this field with esteem and recognition for the way in which resolutions are translated into definite tasks and given a timetable for their implementation. However, they also admitted that, for reasons that were difficult to pinpoint, this system has not been used by any cells below those at the voivodship level and even then it is used by only some.

A subject of a lively exchange of views, and even of controversy, was the way in which the first party secretary was elected during the recent accountability-electoral campaign. The participants considered whether it was a healthy situation for the party when none of the candidates nominated from the discussion halls during these conferences were elected into the administration and the entire electoral commission list was victorious.

A more accurate definition of the status of a party delegate was demanded than that given in the party statute. Certain comrades said that for the entire duration of half their term of office, no one demanded anything of them as delegates, no one asked them for anything or told them about anything right up until the period immediately preceding the National PZPR Conference when they were "discovered" anew. Others, going on their own experiences, gave a completely different view of the situation which justified the demand for a more accurate definition all the more.

The situation, significance, and rights of the primary party organizations within the party structure -- an issue of the greatest importance -- consumed much time and attention during the discussion. One of the participants in the discussion said: "It is precisely the primary party organizations that provide good testimony to the party in the eyes of nonparty people," and he then proposed that "the aktivs should not be withdrawn from the party organizations." Comrade Romuald Paprocki, from the Warsaw state mint, submitted for discussion the issue of the weakness of small primary party organizations, as this weakness is becoming increasingly apparent. He mentioned two reasons for this state of affairs -- he said that one can always find an active group of people in a large organization, a group that is capable of drawing to it at least some of the others, but in a small organization, these people are individuals and they have a harder time with the management. He supplemented this by saying that party cells give all their assistance to large organizations that count.

It was in the light of this that Comrade Waldemar Wanecki, a Bydgoszcz railway worker, voiced an interesting proposal -- to return to the system of unpaid instructors, that is, aktivists from strong organizations who would support the work of weak primary party organizations. However, Comrade Jerzy Miedzinski from Piotrkow recalled that one of the factors that will force through increased activeness is organizing open party meetings, as this openness will promote work and inspire people ambitions.

A lively exchange of views was inspired by the number of appointments that had to be made within the party administration. The majority of the team's participants called for a movement away from the statute's rigid ruling on this -- on the strength of the decision of the next party congress, of course.

Concern was expressed over the "influx of directors among the party delegates" who were elected during the recent campaign. What is probably a falsely aggravated division into what appears to be two "categories" of delegates also became apparent in the statements made by some of the team's participants -- a division into those who were elected to the party administration and those who were not elected. The participants also considered the principles behind maintaining regional centers of party work and their functions, as well as whether the act of being received into the party should be made a more ceremonious thing, and so forth.

The discussion was a heated one and was not lacking in repartee, corrections, and direct clashes of interests, which was, no doubt, the reason why it continued in the buses which took the delegates home.

But one thing is beyond question: The problem facing internal party affairs still continue to arouse lively and sincere interest, which portends well for the future as this may keep us on guard against the danger of falling into a routine .

SOLIDARITY CITED ON 'NEW ARREST WAVE' IN WROCLAW

AU222036 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2005 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] According to reports from the banned Solidarity trade union the authorities have started a new wave of arrests and intimidation measures against members of the opposition.

Some 40 persons were allegedly arrested in Wroclaw. House searches and interrogations have also been reported.

In the conflict between the Church and state about the banning of crosses in schools, the government is now referring to the example of the United States where the Senate has rejected mandatory school prayers.

PRC COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU230853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0802 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/3/1984 -- A delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League, led by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the organization, arrived in Bucharest on March 22, to visit Romania.

At the Bucharest-Otopeni Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], by members of the Secretariat of the CC of the UCY, cadres of the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania and the organization of Young Pioneers.

RCP PLENUM CONCLUDES, CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU221741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1984 -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party which was chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, concluded on March 22.

Many participants took the floor during the debates expressing the unanimous will of Communists and of all working people to work in all firmness, with devotion and revolutionary spirit to exemplarily fulfil the plan for this year as well as all objectives set for this five-year period, and unflinchingly implement the resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the documents included in the agenda and adopted a resolution related to them which is to be released.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

GNA PLENARY SESSION BEGINS; ADOPTS AGENDA

AU230941 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The plenary proceedings of the ninth session of the current legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] began this morning. The arrival in the parliament hall of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades of the party-state leadership was welcomed by the deputies and guests with lively and loud applause.

Before opening the proceedings, the participants observed a moment of silence to the memory of Deputy Iosif Kovacs, vice chairman of the State Council, and of Deputy Vasile Alexa Sechel, who passed away in the period since the preceding GNA session.

The following agenda was adopted for the new parliament session:

1 -- program on a more pronounced increase in labor productivity and on improving the organization and standardization of labor in 1983-85 and up to 1990;

2 -- program on improving the technical and qualitative level of products; on cutting back raw materials, fuels, and energy usage; and making better use of raw and other materials in 1983-85 and up to 1990:

3 -- draft law on the navigational system for the Danube-Black Sea Canal;

4 -- draft law on the standardization of products, construction, and technology; on the technical standardization of material and energy consumptions; and on improving product quality;

5 -- program on the scientific enrichment of the people;

6 -- draft laws on endorsing the decrees including norms with the power of law issued by the State Council following the eighth session of the GNA.

After the adoption of the agenda, the report on the program regarding a more pronounced increase in labor productivity and on improving the organization and standardization of labor in 1983-85 and up to 1990 was read by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government. The report on the program on improving the technical and qualitative level of products, on cutting back raw materials, fuels, and energy usage, and on making better use of raw and other materials in 1983-85 and up to 1990 was read by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Further reports on the GNA session will be carried in later newscasts.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC ON SFRY-ALGERIAN COOPERATION

LD222331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 22 Mar 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, March 22 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac has assessed as very favourable the development of over-all relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. Dragosavac, who arrived on a visit to Algeria three days ago, noted, however, that the two countries' economy representatives should be still more active in diversifying economic cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries.

The value of Yugoslav-Algerian trade in 1983 amounted to 240 million dollars. Of this amount, Yugoslavia's exports to Algeria accounted for 158 million, and imports from Algeria, for 82 million dollars. This is less than in 1982 which is a consequence of the drop in the sales of some important Yugoslav products, such as automobiles, tractors, and textiles.

In the context of cooperation at the international level, Dragosavac said that Algeria and Yugoslavia, as free and independent as well as non-aligned and socialist countries, should support and aid the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence. The two countries should also oppose all attempts at subjugation and domination in the world, the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency said in conclusion.

Algerian Media Coverage

For Algiers Domestic Arabic coverage of Dr Dusan Dragosavac's official visit to Algiers at the invitation of the FLN party, see the 22 March issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLANINC ADDRESSES OFFICIALS ON STABILIZATION, IMF

AU221043 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] A meeting of the highest officials of the federation, the republics and the provinces, and of the sociopolitical organizations and the Chamber of Economy is under way in the SFRY Assembly. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, is talking about immediate measures to implement the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in light of the negotiations with the IMF that have just been concluded.

Milka Planinc said that there is not enough organization and synchronization in the implementation of the Economic Stabilization Program. This year is critical in this respect, she stressed. Unless a turnabout is made in behavior, the possibilities to eliminate the material disproportions and the functioning of the system that we have adopted will be jeopardized.

SERBIAN PARTY, STATE LEADERS DISCUSS EMIGRATION

LD222046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- The discussion and introductory report at today's joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee on the emigration of Serbs from the municipalities of Bujanovac, Medvedja, and Presevo in southern Serbia pointed out the gravity of the problems, as well as the determination to overcome them.

It was emphasized that a radical change in the situation in these rather undeveloped municipalities, not only in Serbia but also in the whole country, cannot be achieved by the current measures and activities alone. It is necessary to undertake additional exceptional social and political measures, activities, and material resources, and above all a united ideopolitical action. To this end, apart from actions in the municipalities and in the southern Morava intermunicipal regional community, concrete engagement is necessary by republican organs to extend aid in order to create conditions for permanent stabilization of the political and security situation as well as the entire social situation in these municipalities.

This very undeveloped area, with about 100,000 inhabitants, has been characterized for some time by disrupted intranational relations, especially because of long and organized hostile activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists, said Miodrag Bogdanovic in his introductory report. From 1961 to the end of last year, more than 17,000 inhabitants of Serbian nationality emigrated, and this essentially disrupted the national structure of the population in this area and especially the age structure of the population of Serbian nationality.

Another of the basic reasons for emigration lies in shortcomings in the work of state and other organs in these municipalities, in failure to respect the Constitution and the law, and in the atmosphere of legal insecurity and equality, especially among the inhabitants of Serbian nationality in the environments where they are in minority.

However, the reasons have not been grasped soon enough, and this was also due to the passive and opportunist attitude of the political leadership in all municipalities as well as to internal friction. There was noadequate, timely, energetic and efficacious action by the municipal and regional community, and, according to some participants in the debate, the activity of republican organs also was not always as comprehensive and as intense as required by the situation and needs in these municipalities. This is why, in spite of the measures taken in the past 3 years, the overall situation is still not good. This assessment is also confirmed by the fact that the hostile forces of Albanian nationalists and irredentists have not yet been defeated and that they continue their activities to a somewhat smaller extent with different tactics. The greatest concern is caused by the fact that emigration continues, which is also reflected in the fact that a large number of Serbs are about to leave. It was stated that in Presevo, for instance, 341 out of 950 households of Serbian nationality have already bought houses and building plots outside these municipalities.

In this area, attention has long been chiefly devoted to the development of municipal centers while the countryside was neglected. Most of the villages do not have roads or electricity. The topical problems of the sociopolitical development of this area are also, consequence of the fact that for a long time the republic had no overall concept of the policy of regional development and that a large part of the republic's territory had and still has all the characteristics of insufficient development, while the resources that were available were insufficient to solve the development problems of this area in an efficacious and speedier manner.

Although increased material resources were invested during the past few years in the development of the Bujanovac, Preservo, and Medvedja municipalities, it is clear that the low level of overall economic development and the pronounced economic, social, and political problems in this area require a more thorough analysis of the possibilities, directions, and conditions of further development and a definition of permanent solutions. Some of these measures must be immediately undertaken in order to prevent further intensification.

In order to change direction in the development of these municipalities, the Executive Council will soon propose measures to the Serbian Assembly which should be taken, as well as an operational program for their implementation. The presidents of these municipalities, who were the main speakers in the discussion on the economic backwardness of these areas which hinders the political battle, welcomed such engagement by the republic.

Insufficient engagement by the other sociopolitical organizations also contributed to emigration from this area. According to Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, they have not grasped the gravity of this problem. They were not politically vigilant in detecting hostile organizations or the ground and opposing them. There was also opportunism and very likely other subjective shortcomings. Some leaders in these municipalities underestimated irredentist activities. They were more concerned with themselves and with mutual disagreements than with the main problems of political life and the settling of the situation in their municipalities, Ljubicic said. He added that the intermunicipal community of Leskovac also did not react in good time. As regards republican engagement, Ljubicic assessed that this influence and help was certainly not sufficient.

According to Ljubicic, the emigration cannot be explained only as a consequence of economic backwardness, because if the place is backward, then it is backward for both Serbs and Albanians. In this context, Nikola Ljubicic also referred to the work and responsibility of judicial organs, municipal administrative organs, and responsible leaders who did not take more energetic measures to overcome these problems and to check emigration. Ljubicic proposed an examination of the work of the previous and present leading people in these municipalities, because those who were in office when 14,000 cases in Preservo were allowed to lapse, mainly at the expense of the Serbs, should at least answer for negligence.

Nikola Ljubicic also proposed that the organs of internal affairs and the local militia should be strengthened as regards cadres and other things in order to perform their duties efficaciously, that the work of the judicial organs and public prosecutor offices should be analyzed, and that the administrative organs in all municipalities should be strengthened through technical assistance. The Executive Council should consider the kind of help and the manner in which it should be given to speed up the economic development of these municipalities this year and in the years to come.

In addition to all these measures and activities, it is very important that the other sociopolitical organizations should develop a wide and united political action to consolidate the situation, Ljubicic said. He emphasized that opportunism, lack of fighting spirit, and the preoccupation of the people in leading positions to settle mutual accounts cannot be tolerated any longer. The sooner energetic measures are taken to deal with the situation, the quicker there will be a return of security and mutual trust, and thus also an end to emigration. One of the main conditions for this is that everyone is responsible for his own work.

MONTENEGRO ELECTS DJURANOVIC TO PRESIDENCY

AU221133 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The delegates of the three chambers of the Assembly of Montenegro at a joint session have elected Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidency of Montenegro, to be member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic.

CROATIAN SAWP NOMINATES VRHOVEC TO PRESIDENCY

LD221607 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Members of the Croatian SAWP republican conference in the functions of the republican nominating committee today established the candidacy of Josip Vrhovec as member of the SFRY Presidency from our republic. The working people and citizens expressed complete confidence in Josip Vrhovec in view of his exceptional work and moral-political qualities and by the fact that he will perform the duty successfully and responsibly.

The delegates to all chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly elected Veselin Djuranovic as member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic at their session today.

FUNDS FOR TITOGRAD-SHKODER RAILROAD APPROVED

AU221254 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] The republics and provinces are going to provide 2.2 billion dinars for the construction of the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Shkoder Railroad. It was initially envisaged (in December 1980) that the works would cost 1.1 billion dinars, but since the construction began with a delay, the cost rose automatically. The contributions of the republics and provinces for this projects are as follows: Bosnia-Herzegovina, 268 million dinars; Montenegro, 44; Croatia, 556; Macedonia, 116; Slovenia, 325; Serbia, 507; Kosovo, 50; and Vojvodina, 244 million dinars. This has been envisaged by the amended law on the construction of this railroad, which was adopted by the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces yesterday.